

BACKGROUND TRANSPORT SERVICE

Abstract

In an application-level background transport service, a receiver node infers the available network capacity between itself and a sender node over a control interval. Based on the inferred available network capacity, the receiver node adjusts its receive window size accordingly in order to conservatively optimize the bandwidth used by a background transfer without degrading performance of other foreground transfers on the network. The adjusted receive window size is communicated to the sender node, which is likely to adjust its send window size based on the adjusted receive window size.